

OF COURSE, PLATT
WAS NOMINATED.

Will Succeed Hill as
United States
Senator.

ALL WAS CUT AND DRIED.

Honor "Forced" on Him, as
He Wasn't Even Present-
ed to the Caucus.

CHOATE GOT SEVEN VOTES

The "Boss" Received 142, and
His Nomination Was
Made Unanimous.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Machine Men Found Their Victory So
Easy That They Couldn't Cheer.
Chester S. Lord for Regent
of State University.

Albany, Jan. 14.—Solemnly and sadly the

MELBA VERY ILL
AT THE WINDSOR.

Writes a Friend That She Is
Confined to Her
Bed.

CAUGHT COLD IN BROOKLYN

Has Decided to Stop Singing
Wagnerian Music for the
Present, at Least.

GROWING WORSE EVERY DAY.

Was Obligated to Abandon Her Engagement with the Damrosch Opera Company in Washington Last Night. Manager Ellis Could Not See Her.

Mme. Melba is confined to her rooms at the Windsor Hotel. She is under the care of her physician, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, the throat specialist, too ill to think of filling her present engagements. Yesterday she sent the following note to a personal friend:

I am sorry to say I cannot receive you to-day, as I am ill in bed with a relapse. This is what has been happening for the last eight weeks. I

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Mme. Melba, Who Is Seriously Ill at Her Hotel.

Mme. Melba caught cold in Brooklyn and is now confined to her bed at the Windsor Hotel. She has been obliged to cancel all engagements for the present Wagnerian operas have proved too much for her strength under the circumstance and she will temporarily abandon them.

Excuse to write -
I would have
looked you up
to come but I
don't know
your address -
Yrs Sincerely
William Brewster

I am sorry
to say I cannot
return your letter
as I am ill in
bed with a
relapse, this is
what has been
happening for the

Mme. Melba's Letter Saying She Is Ill.

HAS NO CONCERN FOR OUR CITIZENS.

Cleveland Willing to Deliver Them to Any Foreign Power Demanding Them.

Even European Monarchs to Whom the Proposals Were Made Rejected Them.

The Journal Gives Full Details of the Cause of the Latest
Quarre Between the Senate and the
Administration.

By Herbert Janvrin Browne.
Washington, Jan. 14. In line with the principles of "New Journalism"

Washington, Jan. 24.—In line with the principles of "New Journalism," which merely consists in getting and printing the news, the Journal correspondent has obtained exact information relating to the proposition in the extradition treaties between the United States on the one side and the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic on the other over which the Senate and Secretary Olney have locked horns.

The essential clause of the treaty and extracts from Secretary Olney's letter to Senator Sherman demanding that the Senate restore to the treaty the objectionable clauses which it had stricken out, are given.

The revelation of the remarkable attitude of President Cleveland and his Secretary of State will come as a shock to those who have stood by the Administration through thick and thin. It will be an especially severe blow to foreign born citizens, hundreds of thousands of whom have an instinctive reverence for the Chief Executive of their adopted country.

If Mr. Cleveland could have his way, against the general position of the civilized world on the subject of extradition, against the opinion of every great writer on international law, and against the sentiment of more than 99 per cent of the people of the United States, he would so write extradition treaties with every country in the world that they could demand from the United States any citizen of this country accused of crime in a foreign land. What do the naturalized citizens of the United States born in Russia, Turkey, Cuba and other lands of despotic power? A controlled judiciary think of this?

The proposition suggested by Secretary of State Olney relative to the text

of the treaties negotiated by him with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic on the subject of extradition is utterly new in this country, and, as subsequent events indicate, one very repugnant to the various governments with which the United States has sought to enter into treaty relations. So new was the doctrine that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations could not believe that Mr. Olney really meant what he had written in the text of the instrument sent to the Senate for its consideration and ratification.

The offences made extraditable were those enumerated in all the treaties

for that purpose between this and other powers. The exception, however, which Mr. Olney seeks to inject, appears in the closing lines of the article enumerating these offences, and reads as follows:

"The contracting parties shall deliver up their own citizens or subjects in virtue of the stipulations of the present convention."

Senate Thought There Was a Mistake.

It was not possible for the committee or the Senate to believe that Mr. Olney was desirous of forcing this Government to give up its own citizens to other governments for offences committed in the territories of those governments. This was antagonistic to the well-established principles of international law, that every nation must be the judge of the rights of its own subjects within its own territory. Inasmuch as it appeared that no member of the committee could tell the Senate why this innovation was sought to be made, or exactly what Mr. Olney wanted to do by this deviation from well-founded precedents, he was interrogated upon the subject, officially, and asked if the text of the convention as sent to the Senate was correct.

The Committee on Foreign Relations believed, and the Senate Indorsed the position its committee assumed, that the very opposite was what the Senate should agree to. This was done by offering an amendment that inserted after the word "shall" in the above clause the words "not be bound to." This would make the paragraph read:

"The contracting parties shall not be bound to deliver up their own citizens or subjects in virtue of the stipulations of the present convention."

But Mr. Olney antagonized this action of the Senate. That that body should, for once, determine to take the matter into its own hands and ignore the advice of the President and the Secretary of State was a condition Mr. Olney had not foreseen. The Senate, it is true, stands upon an equal footing with the President in the matter of making treaties.

The President negotiates and the Senate ratifies. Without the joint action of the Executive and the Legislative no treaty can be made. The advantage lies with the Senate, however. In this respect, that, as corrected, altered or modified by it, the President is bound to abide by the decision, and, after ratification, proclaim the convention and carry it into effect. Of course, he can decline to proclaim the treaty, but, having negotiated, he cannot force his personal ideas on the co-ordinate branch of the treaty making power.

When the committee, therefore, asked Mr. Olney if the words, "not to be bound to" had not been accidentally omitted from the copy sent to the Senate, Mr. Olney replied in the negative in his letter to Senator Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and said:

"The true reading of the convention had been submitted to the Senate."

Mr. Olney also vouchsafed the information that this clause was inserted in both treaties in "pursuance of the express wish of the President, who, during the present Administration, with the exception of a treaty with Norway, June 7th, 1893, had insisted there should be no saving clause in favor of the citizens of the surrendering state."

The communication of Secretary Olney showed even more than this, unjust and startling as this information proved to be. It showed that an effort had been made to negotiate new extradition treaties with Denmark, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, but that "they had failed on the sole ground that these governments insisted upon a clause exempting them from the obligations of surrendering their own subjects to answer for crimes committed in the United States."

Fa'iled With La'ger Powerts.

The governments of Denmark, Germany, Italy and Switzerland stood out firmly for what they believed to be the rights given them under international law and refused to sign such a treaty as the President wanted, and he failed in his negotiations. In the case of these two small powers wherein he was

PURROYS' BATTLE HYMN



OUR CITY NOW IS UP IN ARMS!




"TAKE BACK YOUR TRAPS"



"WE HAVE A GREAT BIG CHIEF"
(LAST VERSE BY J.B.SHEA)

1. Our City now is up in arms, in arms. Our City now is up in
And every man who loves New York, New York, And every man who loves New

arms, in arms. Our City now is up in arms, in arms, against
York, New York, And every man who loves New York, New York, Will

CHORUS

a-lon ty-can-by, We'll brave the storm, it
hunt vile John-ny C.

can't be very long, we'll bounce Shee-han bye and bye, We'll

D 131

brave the storm, it can't be very long we'll bounce Shee-han bye and bye.

CHORUS

Verses Added By JOHN B. SHEA.

2. Defaulting John, of Buffalo, fa-lo, Defaulting John, of Buffalo, fa-lo,
Defaulting John, of Buffalo, fa-lo, Must promptly homeward flee,
No absentee shall rule New York, New York, No absentee shall rule New York, New York,
No absentee shall rule New York, New York, By dirty Deputee.

CHORUS

3. "Come, walk into this open trap, 'pen trap," "Come, walk into this open trap, 'pen trap."
"Come, walk into this open trap, 'pen trap," "Cried Buff's Johnny C!"
"Take back your traps where you belong, belong." "Take back your traps where you belong, belong."
"Take back your traps where you belong, belong." "Out Vest," said Henry D.

CHORUS

4. Our District has a great big Chief, big Chief, Our District has a great big Chief, big Chief,
Our District has a great big Chief, big Chief, As brave as he can be!
And he's a terror to the foes, the foes, And he's a terror to the foes, the foes,
And he's a terror to the foes, the foes, Of "Home Rule" Tammany.

CHORUS